SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1868.

Judge (3) Jones, We are informed that Judge (?) E. Wilkins Jones, of the new judiciary of the State, traveled from Goldsboro' to Weldon during the present week in a State of beastly and oblivious intoxication. condition at Weldon was most deplorable, becoming very offensive to the olfactory nerves of the guests of the Hotel. His situation appealed to the sympathies of a gentleman who "abated the nuisance" with soap and water. North Carolinians must bow their heads in shame at this dishonor to her judiciary. O, how its ancient prestige and virtues "plead, like angels, trumpet-tongued, against the deep damnation of this disgrace.

The Holden Family.

Holden has been for ten years endeavor ing to obtain office through the votes of North Carolinians, but in vain. Now, however, when the virtue, intelligence and character of the State is debased, and negroes and interlopers control the destinies of North Carolina, he finds himself for the first time occupying a very doubtful emi nence. And his son, Joseph, who has never before aspired to any office, becomes the presiding officer of the first House of Representatives under the negro Constitution. Already we find new North Carolina revers ing the matured judgment of old North Carolina. With Holden pere as Governor and Holden fils as Speaker of the House, it requires no prescience to proclaim that there has been a political and social revolution in this State. "We are going

The New Regime,

General Canby has issued his official or der, removing Governor Worth and appointing W. W. Holden and Tod R. Caldwell to be Governor and Lieutenant Governor of North Carolina, and also providing for the qualification of newly elected officials and prescribing their duties. it is important to the entire State that our people should know what is the law, who ing support in but few papers, North or are the officials, and for these last to be able to qualify properly and discharge their duties with intelligence, we give the order in full. It also forms an important link in the chain of Reconstruction, which must live as a disgrace to the United States. The order is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT, CHARLESTON, S. C., June 30, 1868.

[General Orders, No. 120.1 In conformity with the law of the United States. passed June 25, 1868, entitled "An Act to admit isiana, Georgia, Alabama and Florida to repre-North Carolina and South Carolina, duly elected and qualified under the Constitutions thereof, and not prohibited from holding office in said States by the third section of the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, known as Article Fourteen, will, upon the ratification of the said amendment by the Legislature, be inaugurated without delay; taking the oath of office which they have been elected, and otherwise qualifying in conformity with the laws of said States. 1. So much of the provisions of General Orders No, 29, of May 2, and No. 83, of May 12, 1868, from these Headquarters, as designates the time for the officers elected under the new constitution to enter upon their duties, and requires them to take the oath prescribed by the law of July 2, 1862, being superseded by the law above cited, is

2. The third section of the proposed amendment to the Constitution, known as Article Fourteen, is republished for the information and government of those whom it may concern:

" Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, er as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State. to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability."

Should the disabilities of any of the officers elect not have been removed, or if they should from any other cause be unable to qualify, the fact will be immediately reported to the Governor of the State, and the present incumbents, if they are charged with any active administrative duties, or with the care of public records, or with the custody of public money or public property, will, in conformity with the law, hold over until their successors be 3. To facilitate the organization of the new

State governments, the following appointments To be Governor of North Carolina, W. W. Hol-

den, Governor elect, vice Jonathan Worth, re-To be Lieutenant Governor of North Carolina, Tod R. Caldwell, Lieutenant Governor elect, to fill To take effect July 1, 1868, on the meeting of

the General Assembly of the State of North Caro-To be Governor of South Carolina, Robert K.

Scott. Governor elect, vice Jas. L. Orr, removed. To be Lieutenant Governor, Lemuel Boozer, Lieutenant Governor elect, to fill a vacancy. To take effect July 6, 1868, on the meeting of the General Assembly of the State of South Carc-

4. The County Courts of North Carolina and the District Courts of South Carolina having been abolished, the records of all such courts will be transferred to the custody of the clerks of the courts of the respective counties, and all unexecuted processes or other unfinished business of the said courts will be returned, in the former State to the Superior Court, and in the latter to the Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions, at the first ensuing session held in such county; and in like manner the records, papers and public of North Carolina, to inaugurate the new property in the custody of the Clerks of said County and District Courts, as well as in the hands of Clerks and Masters in Equity in North Carolina shall be turned over to the incoming Clerks of said Superior Courts and Courts of Com-

5. Unless, or until otherwise directed by the General Assembly of North Carolina, the duty of and all legal defects are cured, and from approving the bonds of public officers of counties will be devolved upon the County Commissioners elected under the new constitution.

6. For the purpose of organization, the County Commissioners elect of each county in the State of North Carolina shall, on the day provided by the Constitution for them to enter upon their duties, or as soon thereafter as practicable, assemble together at the courthouse in each county, and elect one of their number chairman, who shall thereupon request the chairman of the retiring County Court to administer the oath of office to the said Commissioners; and the said chairman of the retiring County Court is hereby empowered and required immediately to administer to the said Commissioners, severally, the oath prescribed by said constitution; which oath having been by them then and there taken and subscribed, said Board of County Commissioners shall be deemed duly qualified and inducted into

The County Commissioners elect in South Carolina will organize in like manner, the retiring Ordinary in each county administering the oath.
7. Until the General Assembly of the State of

South Carolina shall expressly prescribe by law the duties of the Sheriffs, Coroners and Clerks of it. The measures taken to quell the rebel-Courts chosen or authorized to be chosen at the lion were extra-constitutional, and all steps June, 1868, the officers so elected shall, after taken toward rehabitation must be measqualification, perform the duties prescribed for said officers by law under the existing provisional government of the State, urably so." 8. Until otherwise provided by law, the Judges of Probate elected in South Carolina shall perform the duties heretofore performed by Ordina-

ries; and in respect to business appertaining to minors, and the allotment of dower, and in cases of idiocy and lunsey, and persons non compos mentis, shall conduct their proceedings as far as possible in conformity with the rules and regula-

law, the powers and duties of County Commissioners in South Carolina shall include the powers and duties heretofore pertaining to Commissioners of the Poor, Commissioners of Roads, Bridges, Ferries and Cuts, Commissioners of Pablie Buildings, and Commissioners to approve the Bonds of Public officers; and in discharge thereof, said County Commissioners will be governed as of appeal. far as practicable by the laws and usages regulating the functions of the offices, the powers and duties of which are hereby conferred upon them. 10. It shall be the duty of each of the Boards of County Commissioners in South Carolina imme-Treasurer to act until otherwise provided by law, who shall be required before entering upon his rities to be approved by the Board, and in amount to be fixed by the Board, conditioned for the faithbe filed with the Clerk of the Court for the county; and such treasurer shall safely keep and disburse all funds belonging to the Board; and for of his services shall be allowel a commission. to be fixed by the Board, on all sums received and paid away, but no commission or fee shall be allowed on the transfer of funds to the tresurer from his or, nor shall the commission allowed to the treasurer exceed the rate of two per cent. on moneys

11. The Circuit Judges, who shall be chosen by vided by law, be authorized to exercise in suits in equity hererafter commenced all the powers heretofore pertaining to Chancellors, subject to rules of procedure to be fixed by Justices of the Suthe existing rules of chancery practice shall be

By Command of Byt. Maj-Gen. FD. R. S. CANBY: LOUIS V. CAZIARC, Aid-de-Camp, Act'g Ass't Adj't Gen'l.

The Suffrage Issue. There is much discussion going on in the Democratic and Conservative journals of the country in regard to the great issues of the coming Presidential canvass. Their importance, not less than the very great difference of opinion in regard to what is the proper line of policy, renders these discussions of much moment. The New York World has given rise to this conflict of opinion by contending that the question of suffrage in the Southern States would pass from the control of the Federal Government upon the admission of their Senators and Representatives to their seats in Congress, and under the new constitutions framed therein. That paper therefore argues that this question is a dead one, for the present, at least, and should not enter into the issues of the campaign. This position has been vehemently assailed, find-

So far as it is a practical question, if this position finds endorsement in the New York Convention, which assembles to-day, then the Southern people have but little interest in the deliberations or the election of its candidates. With our State and local governments in the hands of the negroes and their white allies, our jury-boxes filled with the most ignorant and corrupt the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Lou- of our population, our judiciary debased, sentation in Congress," all officers of the States of and our Executive and police officers hostile in feeling and interest to every right we hold sacred and every sentiment we cherish, from which there is no relief, it can matter but little to us who represents us in the Congress of the United States or prescribed by the Constitutions of the States in fills the Chief Executive Chair of the country. If the Jacobins can disregard fundamental laws and place several States under the control of a portion of their population, not recognized by their constitutions as Gov. W. W. Holden, R. Leigh, N. C .: citizens, and not considered, from their remedy from this unconstitutional dilemma, save with the consent of these illegally that, thereupon, you would demand possession enfranchised persons, there is then a fundamental error in our political organism, which we believe will find correction, with the consent of the people, not only you on the principle of self-preservation, which

> overrides laws and disregards constitu-We do not intend to enter into the argument upon the constitutionality of the various modes proposed by the Democratic party, should it get in power, to do away made: To be Governor of North Carolina, W. W. with the illegal governments established in the South; but we are satisfied with the en- Carolina, Tod R. Caldwell, Lieutenant Governor tire practicability of its peaceful accomplishment by means of the very precedents fur- sembly of North Carolina.' nished by the last two Congresses, and the I do not recognize the validity of the late eleclative department of the government. Let the people of the North proclaim by their eral of the United States Army. tion of the South from their bayonet-im- those you are backed by Military force here, which posed governments will follow as "night I could not resist, if I would, I do not deem it nethe day."

> measures and the remedy from the evils for one to go back two years in our his- rightful Governor of the State, if the past action of any powers by which the present condition of affairs could possibly be brought about. gular coincidence, that the present State Govern-Nay, we need go back but a few days to whose own official sanction, but three years ago, see how impossible it would be, under the declared it valia. very laws adopted for the reconstruction government until the Howard Amendment was incorporated in the Constitution of the United States. Yet, in practice, there is no difficulty. A military ukase is issued the first of July until the State is admitted to representation in Congress-(and why not until the Fourteenth Article is officially proclaimed as a part and parcel of the Federal Constitution ?)-Mr. Holden is the Provisional Governor of the State, and the members of the General Assembly, now in session, compose the Provisional Legislature, by military appointment, without having taken the required test-oath. The proceedings are justified by those in power, on account of the anomalous situation of the country following from the secession of the Southern States and the results consequent upon that action. "The Constitution," says a leading Northern Radical paper, "did not anticipate or provide for

The decision in the Rhode Island case by the Supreme Court of the United States, that the sovereignty in every State resides in the people of the State," and that the question whether they have altered or changed their form of government, "is to tions governing the practice in like cases in the courts of the provisional government now anthon courts of the provisional government now authorized by law to take jurisdiction of such business; when that power has decided, the Courts poleon of it.

and records and public property in the hands of ordinaries will be transferred to the Probate and to follow it." would seem in view of and to follow it," would seem, in view of GENERAL 9 In like manner, until otherwise provided by the fact that Congress, "the political power," has, or soon will decide, that these States have "changed their governments," that in law and in practice the question was settled against us beyond the power

During the war, certain citizens of Virginia, affecting not to recognize the power of her people to withdraw from the Union, diately after their organization, to appoint a and declining to obey her constitutionally elected authorities, met in the city of duties, to enter into bond to the Board, with su- Wheeling and organized a rival government with Mr. PEIRPOINT as Governor. ful performance of his duties, which bond shall The "political power" recognized this new organization as the lawful government Virginia. Under the decision in the Done case, above quoted from, the Court held that under the article of the Constipredecessor, nor from the treasurer to his success- tution which requires Congress to guarantee to every State a republican form of govreceived, and two per cent. on moneye paid ernment, "it rests with Congress to decide what government is the established the General Assembly, shall, until otherwise pro- one in a State." The decision continues " For as the United States guarantee to each State a republican government, Congress must necessarily decide what government is established in the State before it can determine whether and Representatives of a State are admitted to the councils of the Union, the authority of the government under which they are appointed, as well as its republican character, is recognized by the proper constitutional authority. And its dethe Government, and could not be questioned in a judicial tribunal."

Under the government of Virginia, thus Union "and the authority of the government fully recognized. By its consent the State was divided, and West Virginia, from this origin, stands the acknowledged equal of the other States up to this time. ness. Yet this legally recognized and judicially established governmen, was overthrown, although with the admission of its members in Congress, its recognition was "binding upon every department of the Govern-

way, and with these precedents we see no difficulty in ridding the South of the illegal peen saddled. It will be impossible for and House of Representatives. The Senate them. Without the moral, if not physical, support of the Government, they would fall aside? through their own weakness. Otherwise they will become such destructive cancers upon the body politic, that ordinary prudence will require their early eradication, not stop to consider whether the surgery by which they are removed is entirely

Governor Worth's Protest.

We give below the manly protest of Governor WORTH, on surrendering the office of Governor of the State to Mr. Hol-

> STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Sir:-Yesterday morning, I was verbally notiof the duties of Civil Governor of the State; and

I intimated to the Judge my opinion that such proceeding was premature, even under the reconstruction legislation of Congress, and that I

General Canby, as follows: "HEADQUARTERS 2D MILITARY DI-TRICT, /

"CHARLESTON, S. C., June 30, 1868.

I regard all of you, as, in effect, appointees of

We think that, in practice, it is useless to offering no further opposition than this my pro-

argue upon the constitutionality of these I would submit to actual expulsion, in order to bring before the Supreme Court of the United same law and authority? they bring upon us. It would be difficult the legislation under which you claim to be the

I am, very respectfully, JONATHAN WORTH,

Governor of North Carolina.

Our Raleigh Correspondent.

We are glad to announce that we have secured the services of a regular correspondent at Raleigh, and our readers will be fally advised of matters at the Capitol. He of his piquant letters appears this mor-

Of the two hundred "anxious and aimless" who went to Washington Territory two years ago, all but three have secured the object of their matrimonial ambition. Senator Sumner is franking thousands of copies of Senator Yate's fulsome speech in praise of "the honorable gentleman from journed.

Massachusetts.' The Spirit of the Times says that George Wilkes never bets on horse races. He has probably learned caution by his impeach-

A San Francisco husband pitched his wife out of the window the other day, on account of a difference on a question of household economy. As her neck was bro-

ken it will prove expensive. E. L. Davenport opened in San Francisco with "Hamlett" to a crowded house applause.

An incredible rumor is noticed in foreign papers, to the effect that Austria asked Russia and Prussia to join in an allegiance against France, and that Bismarck told Na-

From the Raleigh Sentinel. ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

FIRST SESSION.

BY AUTHORITY OF CONGRESS

SENATE. RALEIGH, N. C., July 1, 1868. Pursuant to a proclamation of W. W. Holden, Governor elect of North Carolina, the Senators elect convened in the Senate gress.

Chamber in this city this day. The Senate having been called to order. Hon. R. P. Dick, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, administered the oath prescribed in the new Constitution to the Lieut. Gov. elect, Tod R. Caldwell, Esq., who thereupon assumed the chair as President of the Senate.

The President appointed Mr. Barrow, Senator of the 4th District, to act as principal Clerk, and Mr. Sweet of the 10th District, as Assistant Clerk pro tem.

The oath prescribed in the Constitution was then administered to the following Clerk called the roll and 99 members an-Senators by Judge Dick, who claimed to swered to their names, as having been le-

be under no political disability Messrs. White, Etheridge, Martindale, greme Court; and until the adoption of such rules, it is established or not. And when the Senators Respass, Barrow, Beasley, Eppes, (negro) Bellamy, Rich, Sweet, Moore, Colgrove, Legg. Galloway, (negro,) Hayes, Harrington, Hall, Cook, Progden, Jones, of Wake, Wynne, Hyman, (negro,) Winstead, Lassicision is binding upon every other department of ter, Burns, Shoffner, Welker, Davis, Beeman. Melchor, Robbins, Long, Forkner, Mason, Eaves, Smith and Blythe.

Certificates of election were presented established, Senators and Representatives by Messrs. Allen, Purdie, Turner, Lindwere "admitted to the councils of the say, Richardson, Wilson, Jones, of Caldwell, Moore and Love, and were laid on the table because of alleged disabilities. Several of the Senators submitted objections to the ruling. The President declared from Cleaveland. the Senate organized and ready for busi-

When the 22d District was called, Mr. Turner. of Orange, offered his credentials. The President asked if he was banned by the Howard amendment?

Mr. T. said, that depended upon what law we were organizing the Senate under. If we were acting under the Constitution of North Carolina, neither the Howard This, then, is the practice, and it is utter amendment nor any other amendment disfolly to consider this question in any other qualified him. If we are organizing under the acts of Congress and this was a provisional government, then he was required to take the test oath, and so were all the sykes, negro, Sinclair, Short, Siegrist, Stanton governments with which her States have Senators. He wished to know under what Vestal, Nest, Wilson, Williamson, negro, Wilkie, law we were organizing. No one here had authority to question his right to a seat these "carpet-bag" governments to survive when he offered Gen. Canby's certificate of unrecognized by a Democratic President election. Could the people of Burke, who vania, Davis, Ellis, Farrow, Gatling, Gibson, Green, Hodnett, High, Humphries, Hawkins, had elected the President of the Senate, Jarvis, Moore, Matheson, Proffitt, Robinson will find it impossible to keep life into say to the people you must send a repre- smith, of Alleghany, Shaver, Thompson, Whitley sentative to the Senate that pleases us or and Williams-23.
our representatives, or he must stand Mr. J. W. Holden's election was an-

order, stating that Mr. T. had no right to honor done him. speak, as the Senate was organized and Mr. Estes, of New Hanover, moved the his credentials not received.

Mr. T. said he begged pardon, he ried. thought one member elect had the same rights as another. The President explained : The Senate

was organized and the Senator could appeal from his decision if he wished. Mr. T. said he should be guilty of no den, the Provisional appointee of General such bad manners to the Chair. He would not appeal.

Mr. Turner said he did not understand the Senate to be organized. When he was tion of an assistant clerk. ruled to silence, he knew it was not. He then held up the credentials of Mr. Mel- from Buncombe. chor, Senator from Cabarrus, and said he profound ignorance and long enslavement, a telegram from Gen. Canby, he would to-day, at had been requested by his friend to move as competent electors, and there is no 10 A. M., administer to you the oaths required that he be allowed to qualify, but as it was preliminary to your entering upon the discharge out of order for him to speak, he would return it to the Senator, which he did without making the motion.

An unknown Senator said every Senator claims of O'Hara at some length. had been offered an opportunity to qualify

Mr. T. said the President had denied his a majority of the votes cast. right to participate in the discussion and from motives of justice and right, but up- Col. Williams, Commandant of this Military Post, organization of the Senate. He knew if he ing a message to the Senate, informing of the fact that the negroes conscituted the should ask permission of the body to be them of the organization of this body.

heard, it would not be denied. T. could be heard.

for Mr. T. to proceed.

Governments, the following appiontments are showed clearly that if he had appealed any communication he may choose to send. from the decision of the Chair, as invited, Carried. the Chair would not have been sustained. Mr. Turner said he did not know the elect, to fill an original vacancy-to take effect Senator who sat before him, his name nor July 1st, 1868, on the meeting of the General As- the district that he represented, but from what had fallen from him he knew he had some sense of right, justice and propriety; powers legitimately possessed by the Legis- with you, claim to be invested with the civil gov- he therefore asked him to move that all ernment of the State. You have no evidence of Senutors presenting certificates be allowed to qualify. He did not understand the action of the Senate as that Senator did; on votes that they disapprove of, and will not the Military power of the United States, and not the contrary the permission had been reenforce, universal suffrage, and the redemp- as "deriving your powers from the consent of fused to certain Senators to qualify. It was now a question of brute force. right had the people of Granville, Person cessary to offer a futile opposition, but vacate the and Burke, through their representatives,

office, without the ceremony of actual eviction, to say to the people of Orange, you shall not be heard on this floor without my permission, when all are elected under the He could submit to the despotism of mil-

itary power, because there was no help for it -but he could not, he would not, submit tory and deduce from the Constitution I surrender the office to you under what I deem in silence to the despotism of civilians pro-Military duress, without stopping, as the occa- fessing to act under the constitutions and sion would well justify, to comment upon the sir- laws. He had the same right to forbid the President taking his seat that he had to forbid him-and no Senator had or could offer a reason why one Senator should qualify and another should not.

The unknown Senator kept quiet and made no motion, as Mr. Turner had requested.

A. H. Galloway, negro, from New Hanover, said, for his part, he could not see no reason or authority for one Senator to question the certificate of another. The right of one Senator to qualify was quite as good of to-day's proceedings in the Legislature, as another, until the Howard Amendment which has been ordered by Congress to wields one of the readiest pens in the State, was adopted and it became a part of the and his position enables him to know what Constitution. No test oath could be reis taking place in official circles. The first quired now. He was not willing, nor did he think he had any authority, to require rences will not be out of place. oaths of others, except the oath required

Mr. Jones, of Wake, said when he was elected he had doubted whether he would until to-morrow, to consider the question.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Wednesday, July 1, 1868. At 10 o'clock, the House was called to or der by Judge Pearson.

oath of office to Judge Pearson, as Chief Justice of the State. The oath was in accordance with the new Constitution.

Judge Pearson then administered the oath of office to Judge Reade and R. P. Dick, as Associate Justices, and announced that wouldn,t allow the play to proceed for some time with enthusiastic cheering and absent, he would administer the oath to Governor elect, Mr. Holden.

The oath required by the new Constitution was then administered to him. After the oath was taken, there was faint applause in the Hall.

Reade called the House to order.

On taking the Chair, he said : "I am ready to proceed to administer the oath to all the members. The roll will range in his editorial sanctum, it is true, be called alphabetically. Under the orders but he has not yet assumed the audacity of Gen. Canby, none can be qualified who are banned by the Howard Amendment .-Gentlemen will please state the facts when Deweese is his alter ego. They are inseparatheir names are called, and, if banned, they ble. Their love for each other "passeth will be requested to sand aside for the that of woman." They are a congenial present. I have no authority to administer the oath to any thus banned. I shall qualify pulsiveness. those whose names have been published as having their disabilities removed by Con-

He then proceeded to qualify those who presented themselves in answer to their names at the desk of the Clerk.

gentlemen as being banned by the 14th and all. It is said that Holden's interview Messrs. Allison, of Orange, Davidson, of Iredell, Grier, of Mecklenburg, Harper, of Caldwell, Justice, of Henderson, Kelly, of Duplin, Long, of Caswell, Nicholson, of

Iredell, and Stewart, of Harnett. By direction of Judge Reade, the acting gally qualified.

Judge Reade then left the stand, (remarking, as he did so, "We're at home King? now,") when,

On motion of Mr. Abbott, Mr. J. W. Bowman, of Mitchell, was appointed Chairman, pro tem. On further motion, Messrs. Candler, of Buncombe, and Banner, of Watauga, were

appointed Secretaries, pro tem. Mr. Abbott then moved that the House go into the election of Speaker. Carried. Mr. A. then placed the name of Joseph William Holden, of Wake, in nomination. Mr. Moore, of Alamance, added that of Plato Durham, Esq., the gallant gentleman

The vote being taken, it resulted in the following ballot :

Those who voted for Mr. Holden were Messrs. Abbott, Ames, Ashworth, Bowman, Barnett, Barnes, Carson, Candler, Clayton, of Chowan, Cherry, negro, Cawthorn, negro, Dixon, Downng, Ellington, Estes, Foster, Franklin, Forkner, Gahagan, Gunter, Gilbert, Graham, Huchings, negro, Harris, of Franklin, Harris, of Wake, negro, Hoffman, Horney, Hodgin, Hayes, negro, for Galloway, and shows that he has not Hinnant, Hendricks. Ingram, Kinney, 1 ong, of been corrupted by his recent too familiar Chatham, Long, of Richmond, Leary, negro, Laflin, Mayo, negro, Morris, negro, Mendenhall, McCanless, Moring, Peck, Pou, Parker, Proctor, Pearson, Robbins, negro, Ragland, Renfrow, Reynolds, Rea, Smith, of Martin, Stilley, Simmons Seymour, Stevens, negro, Sweat, negro, Suipes, Wiswall, White and Waldrop-72.

Those who voted for Mr. Durham were Messrs Argo, Armstrong, Clayton, of Transyl-

nounced. The chairman appointed Messrs. Mr. Turner's credentials were laid upon | Candler and Laffin to conduct him to the the table. Subsequently Mr. T. moved chair; and on assuming the chair he said that the Senator from the 14th District be that no Legislature that had assembled in called and allowed to qualify. He had not this State, since that of 1776, had more answered to his name when called. The onerous duties awaiting its action &c., and and we opine that an imperilled people will President subsequently called Mr. T. to tendered his grateful, &c., &c., for the

House go into the election of a clerk. Car-

Mr. E. then nominated Mr. Boner, of Forsyth, for that position. Mr. Durham, of Cleaveland, nominated Seaton Gales, Esq., of Wake. The vote being taken, Mr. Boner received

72 and Mr. Gales 24. Mr. B. was then declared elected and at once installed in his office. On motion, the House went into the elec-

Mr. Bowman nominated Mr. Candler, Cawthorn (pegro), of Warren, nominated J. O'Hara (negro), of Wayne.

Messrs. Ebecke and Charlotte were also put in nomination. Mr. Ashworth, of Randolph, and Jas. H. Harris (negro), of Wake, advocated the

election of Mr. Candler, he having received Mr. Bowman offered a resolution send-

The ballot being taken resulted in the

The President stated that by consent, Mr. By Mr. Estes: A resolution raising a joint committee of five, two from the Sen-The vote being taken, it was unanimous ate and three on the part of the House, to wait on the Governor, informing him of the | the Speaker's cuair as a pig would upon a Mr. Turner said the vote of the Senate organization, and their readiness to receive hot gridiron. It is thought, however, that

On motion of Mr. Abbott the House then adjourned until 4 P. M.

Mr. Ellis moved that the House adjourn, in respect to the memory of the late Edmund B. Freeman, until 11 o'clock on Thursday. A quorum not voting, the motion was lost. Mr. Seymour introduced the following

reolution, which was passed: Resolved, That until the adoption of permanent rules, the rules of the late Constitutional Convention, with the exception of rule 30, be adopted for the regulation of the proce diags of this House in

Mr. Abbott gave notice that he would on to morrow. (Thursday) or at some subsequent day, introduce a bill to incorporate the "Cumberland and Bladen Railroad." The House then adjourned until 11 o'clock Thursday.

OUR RALEIGH CORRESPONDENCE.

Black Spirits and White Mingle"_Carpet-Baggers in the Ascendant_Governor (!) Holden_Organization of the Legislature_Senator Galloway_Lieut, Governor__" We're at Home Now "__The Holden-Abbott Bargain and its Fruits-Plate Durham_Sambo and the Clerkship. The Personel of the Legislature... Governor Holden's Inaugural.

RALEIGH, July 1, 1868. Dear Journal:-Preliminary to a sketch usurp the law-making power of North Carolina, a brief resume of other occur-

bas arrived here has brought its filthy freight of scallawags and carpet-baggersbe able to take his seat, but his disabilities all on office intent. They have swarmed, ous question, he moved the Senate adjourn hungry and seedy appearance. The de-It then being one o'clock, the Senate adthe progress of the traveler "a pleasure trip" under difficulties, are fully realized in the unfortunate and cadaverous throngs Col. J. T. Deweese then administered the of imprecarious and characterless Radica' vagabonds, native and imported, white black and molasses-hued, that invest this goodly city.

In the contest for the spoils that has been, and is, progressing, the Yankee carascendant. Holden, with characteristic perfidy and meanness, has linked his fortunes with theirs, and the combined influence will be sufficient to control the situa-Judges Pearson and Dick then proceeded tion. Holden feels grateful (if he is capa-

to the Senate to install the Lieutenant Gov- ble of so human an emotion) to these Yanernor and organize that body, and Judge kee adventurers, for the reason that they are the only class in the community that terests he was so much attached. recognize him. The negroes have free of promenading the streets with them. pair in political depravity and personal re-

The aforesaid Holden qualified as Proin the new Constitution, (so-called) -and immediately repaired to the Executive office. Gov. Worth has vacated the office, leaving here on last Friday night. After the ceremony of qualifying was a protest against the whole affair -- the Reover, the Clerk announced the following construction swindle, Canby's usurpation, with the "old Roman" was awkward enough, and that the Provisional looked supposed that Canby's object, in his recent order, was simply to qualify Tod R. Caldwell for presiding over the Senate, at its opening. But how these Provisional officers were allowed to qualify, without tak- most part, from among the junior members ing the test-oath required by the Recon- of the school, and reflected, in the trues struction Acts, I do not pretend to determine. Canby dixit-and is not Canby

Judge Reade and R. P. Dick were the only other State officials who qualified, in addition to the Chief Justice, the Provisional and Caldwell.

The Senate met at noon to-day, and the oath (only the Constitutional oath) was administered by the Chief Justice and Dick to such Senators as are not banned by the Howard Amendment. When Mr. Turner, of Orange, was called upon to state whether he was disqualified or not, he made a series of points which threw the Radical soft-heads into confusion. Galloway, the negro Senator from your county, was the only one of them who seemed to have his wits at command, and he insisted that every Senator, who had been sent there by the people, was entitled to a seat-and that only after the 14th Article had been adopted by a sufficient number of States to make it a part of the Federal Constitution, could the disability apply. This was very well and public association with Byrnes, the former fat Secretary of Daddy Cowles'

Convention. The Senate adjourned without making any further progress towards organization. This disability matter will be revived to-

morrow in a different form. For the first time, to-day, we had a sight of a Lieutenant Governor in North Caro-have ever seen assembled in our town at in the person of the incumbent. If two meaner-looking white men than Holden and Caldwell can be "scared up" in a day's hunt, it might be ranked as a very

remarkable and successful "drive." In the House, Judge Reade administered the oath, and, after having accomplished the job, retired, with the audible expression: "We're at home now!" Few supposed, before this undignified and unju dicial exhibition of feeling, that the Judge was so sore on account of the ridicule that has been justly heaped upon his memora-

ble felicitation in the Convention of 1865. The papers of this city will probably give you the list of members of the House who were declared banned by the Howard Amendment. I think that they were some ten in number, all Conservatives, of course. The election of Jo. Holden as Speaker is the result of a bargain between Jo.'s Pa and the Abbott-Yankee-saddle-bag faction, the fruits of which will be visible before many days. The Conservatives cast their votes for that noble fellow, Plato Durham, of Cleveland, who is here looking as defiant and determined as ever. The election of the Principal and Reading Clerks constituted everything else that was done in the way of organization. It is unnecessary to mention their names .-They are unknown to fame, and are said to be innocent of qualification for their position. The negro Harris, from Wake, made a desperate effort to get O'Hara, the Wayne "educated darkey, into one of these clerkships—claiming some of the offices as a matter of right, in view bulk and the intelligence of the Radical party in North Carolina—but it was no go. The white Rads will hardly give their sa-

ble breth en a crumb-mark that ! Young Hole en looks about as easy in Cowles, who is hanging on here, will give him a few lessons in parliamentary doings! At some future time I will give you some

jottings as to the personel of the Legislature. Its tout ensemble is similar to that of the late Convention-1 ere and there a kinky-head diversifying the scene, as one looks down on it from the galleries. If the Conservative members are at any time admitted, they will greatly modify or control the deliberations of either House by virtue of infinitely superior mental and moral

Holden, it is thought, will deliver his Inaugural in the Capitol Square, on Saturday. Ontside of the Legislature he will have no listeners, except the negroes who elected him. He will at once take up his residence at the Governor's Mansion .-When he gives a levee, look out for a viola-

tion of the Civil Rights Bill! His address will foreshadow his policy. You shall hear from me again as soon as he is delivered thereof.

Death of Edmund B. Freeman, Esq The venerable and excellent man, whose name heads this paragraph, departed this life, at his residence in this city, on yesterday, after an illness of only three or four cause deep regret throughout the Statefor few men were more generally known

and esteemed. Mr. Freeman had a tained the advanced age of 73 years, and his life was as useful as it was protracted. He had filled many positions of trust and responsibility, and it may be said of him, with entire truthfulness, that he was competent, honest and faithful in every public duty which he was ever called upon to discharge.

He was for thirty-five years the Clerk of the Supreme Court of North Carolina .-There never was a more efficient and uni-For quite a week past, each train that versally acceptable officer. The Judges of the Court had the most exalted opinion of his eminent integrity and capacity, and the Profession, with which he was brought into constant and close relations, had, not only had been removed, and as this was a seri- like vermin, all over the city, presenting a the most implicit confidence in him and regard for him, as an officer, but, also affec tion for him as a man. It is a very remarkable and touching co-incidence that he tourists, of the miserable lazzaroni that should have died on the very day, and almost throng the Italian thoroughfares, making at the identical hour, that the old Supreme Court of North Carolina, -which he had served so long and faithfully, and of whose name and honor he was proud, to a degree that had made the fact a proverb,-ended its existence. Felix opportunitate mortis .-Could the good and well tried old Clerk ern States, themselves gagged and dunhave had the choice of the day of his departure from the scenes of earth, he could not have selected one more fitting or more signally appropriate.

Mr. Freeman was a man of much more than ordinary ability. He was possessed, indeed, of a remarkably clear intellect and rare powers of discrimination. His heart in the Southern States, died in Philadelwas large and generous Few men were ever phia on Thursday. He was a native of more loving spirit and temper. Genial, ever | was very popular as a public speaker, and cordial and affable, the friend of old and quite effective. From 1860 to 1863 he was young, a model gentleman of the olden a prothonotary of the District Court of the time, in all the kindly elements of our na- county of Philadelphia.

ture, he goes to the grave mourned and '. mented by this community, in which he had lived so many years and to whose in.

Raleigh Sentinel For the Journal

PITTSBORO', N. C., June 29, 1868. Messrs. Editors: Thinking that a short item from this part of the world might prove of some interest to your numerous readers, many of whom are connected with some of the residents of our little town. I have concluded to attempt an account of visional Governor to-day-Chief Justice the exercises and attendant festivities of Pearson administering the oath prescribed the Annual Commencement of the Pitts. boro' Scientific Academy, which closed

On Thursday morning the exercises were opened with services at the Presbyterian Church, the students, preceded by a band of music, marching there in procession .more like a culprit than a Governor. It is That evening a very large audience assembled at the Academy, where exercises in declamation were the order for the occasion. These exercises were, for the

> sense of the word, great credit upon their tuition as well as upon their own efforts.-The Academy building was beautifully decorated with wreaths and garlands and flowers, the result of the labors of the young ladies of Pittsboro', who all anpeared to take the greatest delight image nable in the event.

> On the following (Friday) morning the senior members declaimed to a large assemblage, in the beautiful grove which environs the Academy.

Five of these were original essays, and displayed in their composition much ability in the analysis of the several themes. They were as follows: The Effects of War, by Alfred A. Thompson; The Noble Dead, b Wm. M. Nettles ; "Palmam qui meru ferat," by John L. Cowan ; The Rising and Setting Sun (Poem), by Robert Cowan Valedictory, by Wm. A. Berry.

On Friday afternoon Major RICHARD WAT YORK, by invitation, delivered before them one of the most beautiful and chaste specimens of oratory that it has been our good fortune to hear for many years. After the conclusion of this, Captain C. B. Denson, Principal of the Institute, delivered the "Dux's" to those to whom they pertained. This terminated the schol astic commencement, and pleasure was then declared supreme. That night a grand display of fire works, manufactured to order expressly for this occasion, was made any one time, after which the hap people repaired to the Academy, where Perpsichore was crowned as favorite goddessover the grand finale of commencement. Nor did that goddess resign her sceptre until the light of another day had dawned apon the world, when, almost satisted with pleasure, the tired dancers wended their And now, having given you a description

of all that was done here by the students. et me speak a little of the school itself. and of the worthy gentleman who is its Principal. The foundation of success in the endeavor to train the youthful idea has truly been said to consist mainly of a mutual respect and good will, and a thorough confidence between the teacher and the taught. This principle is more beautifully illustrated here than I have ever known if elsewhere, and one and all of the students ove and esteem the Principal. The proficiency of some of them has been most remarkable, and with none more so, perhaps, than is the case with the three young gentlemen from the Cape Fear, Masters Thomas C. James, Harry Loeb and John D. Lloyd. In this I speak from personal observation. The Principal of the Academy, Captain C. B. Denson, is gallant ex-Confederate, one of those who followed for four long years, through good report and through evil report, the star of our common country. His accomplishments and abilities are varied and thorough, and I honestly believe him to be one of the most competent teachers that can be found anywhere in our dear Southern land. He has also gathered together many aids to instruction in the way of Astronomical, Geometrical Chemical and Philosophical apparatus, a large garden plot filled with the rarest botanical specimens, and an excellent col-

lection of mineralogical specimens. Pittsboro' is a quiet, healthy town, removed, in the nearest direction, some twenty-three miles from the line of railroad, with a healthful climate, and with the very best of society, presenting, altogether, delightful situation for a school, and with the very best of influences to surround the

From the National Intelligencer. In this country whenever negroes are cape ble of exciting a sensible influence on lawmaking, they are proscribed from sharing in Government. We demand concession of

But this is not the whole scope and sig

nificance of the truth. That this unques

uccessful contradiction.

tionable rule of American self-government is founded on a principle not made by men, the energy and persistency of which is impossible of restraint, witness the tre mendous and otherwise unaccountable demonstrations and recent elections in North ern States. Connecticut, while governed by a Radical State administration, legislative and executive, the State which led in time as in zeal in abolishing slavery in New England, rejected the proposition to mingle with her hundreds of thousands the feeble voices of a few negroes. Wisconsin too, certified her disgust, under extraordidays duration. The announcement will nary practical inducements to suppress it. and not one to indulge it if it could be choked down. Ohio, with the thunder of her millions of tongues, shook the moun tain of hypocrisy with her irrepressible indignation when invited to mingle the drop of negro will with the sea of her own white one. And lastly, Michigan, a State in nine-tenths of whose election precincts a negro would be a marvel and a show and into whose severe and cloudy ch mate but five hundred of these be ings have ever ventured to go, has declared her detestation to be so great, that rather than tolerate the bare name of negro citi zenship she would abjure the party which had carried her in its pocket, as it were, and forego the adoption of a beneficient constitution-the work of her own hands-ior

> her own local needs. What mean these astonishing facts ?-Do they not write "abomination" all over the entire system of the so-called reconstruction laws, culminating now in the present measure? Do they not declare that it is criminal to subject white men to the government of negroes? That such a scheme is as certainly doomed to a terrific retribution as nature is fixed in her laws The voice of Michigan is the protest of Alabama, of Mississippi, of all the South geoned by a hideous tyranny. People of our sister States, how say you : Shall justice be done to the enslaved white men of the South?

Colonel Phillip S. White, well known in Philadelphia and to a considerable extent blessed with a kinder, more tolerant, or Kentucky, born November 25, 1807. He